

U. S. DOESN'T FAVOR GERMANY TAKING OVER ALLIED DEBT

Regards Ten Billions Owed as
Just Obligation of Coun-
tries Getting It.

NATIONS ARE IN ACCORD

Negotiations for the Funding
of British Amount Are
Now Under Way.

By David Laurence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Copyright, 1921).—The United States Government considers the Allied debt of \$10,000,000,000 a just obligation of the Allies and deems unacceptable the suggestion made by Germany that she take it over as part payment of reparations to France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

This attitude on the part of the American Government may be formally expressed if the United States ever transmits the recent German reparations proposal to the Allies as a basis for discussion, but inasmuch as such a step is for the moment unlikely the chances are that America will avoid formal comment on the German proposition as it affects our foreign loans.

While the Washington Government is vitally interested in the outcome of the reparations negotiations because of the far-reaching effect that a settlement would have on the world's economic situation, the official viewpoint here is that the Allies will be well able ultimately to pay their debts to the United States irrespective of the reparations money forthcoming from Germany to the Allies.

It is realized that a satisfactory settlement of the reparations controversy would assist the Allies and strengthen their financial power to pay the United States, but there is no disposition to regard the reparations situation as affecting the payment of the Allies' debt to the United States. The Government here regards the debt as something between the United States and the Allies, and as in no way dependent upon what sources of revenue the Allies may develop for the payment of any of their debts, external or internal.

It became known to-day, incidentally, that former Premier Viviani on his recent trip to the United States took occasion to advise the American Government that France considers her debt just obligation and that she had every expectation of paying it at the earliest possible moment.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FUNDING ARE UNDER WAY.

The British Government has similarly expressed itself in informal discussion. There have indeed been no suggestions, official or unofficial, except that from Germany since the Harding Administration came into power looking toward the cancellation or discounting of any of the foreign debts growing out of the war.

Negotiations are about to begin with Great Britain for the funding of the interest and principal in such a way as will enable Great Britain to distribute her annual payments to the satisfaction of the United States.

Although the British can not pay much either on the interest or principal for the next few years, our Government is just as well pleased because any huge shipment of gold would tend to unbalance international exchange and weaken the power of Europeans to buy American products. As exchange gets straightened out, more payments will come into the Treasury from abroad, but the public can hardly expect the advances from the Allies to be of sufficient size during the next few years to alter the American income tax rates.

The next generation alone will benefit from the Allied payments, though it is quite possible the Treasury will some day issue securities based upon the British and Allied promises and that the American investors will thus relieve the Treasury of its burdens.

For the moment, the American Government is almost a disinterested observer in the reparations negotiations. The meeting in London of the Allies has failed to draw the United States into the discussion officially. The decision to give Germany more time to consider an acceptance of the Allied proposition meets with approval here because Washington has always had a lingering hope that moral suasion would influence Germany to accept and make physical coercion unnecessary.

WISHES TO REFLECT ALLIES' VIEWPOINT.

While the Allies are formulating their proposition, the Government here is merely biding its time, hoping in some way to be a help in solving the tangle, but withholding a reply to the recent German proposal until the Allies indicate what kind of a reply they want made. The American Government declines to be in the position of adjudicating the controversy and merely wishes to reflect the Allied viewpoint in any counter-communication sent to Germany.

CITY ASKS P. S. C. TO REVOKE PHONE RATE RAISE ORDER

Hearing Continued to Allow
Both Sides to Prepare Data
for New Commission.

FILE BRIEFS MONDAY.

Assistant Corporation Coun-
sel Calls Increase Asked For
a Burden on Public.

Complete revocation, or at least a modification, of the existing 20 per cent. increase in telephone rates was asked for to-day by Assistant Corporation Counsel M. Malvin Fertig at the outset of the first session of the new Public Service Commission held in this city. All members of the new commission, excepting Commissioner Pooley of Buffalo, met for an executive session at which Judge Ledyard P. Hale, counsel to the commission, was present.

The telephone company was ready to go on with the hearing, but Chairman Prendergast asked both sides, for the benefit of the new commissioners, to review their respective contentions. John L. Swazey, general counsel for the telephone company, then asked for ten days in which to prepare such a summary.

Mr. Fertig, however, made a formal motion objecting to the constitutionality of the act under which the new commissioners were appointed. He said the City of New York was contesting the validity of the act now, and offered to submit a brief on that point, but Chairman Prendergast interrupted to say "Don't bother; your oral statement will do, for all the satisfaction that will give you." Mr. Fertig was reminded that the Public Service Commission was not a defendant in the city's suit to test the validity of the new Public Service Law. The Assistant Corporation Counsel then asked for a revocation of the order of March 17 increasing the telephone rates \$11,000,000.

"The public ought to be relieved of this burden," he said. "It is excessive, and, although the telephone company has filed a bond, a great deal of this money will never get back to the telephone subscribers if the final decision should be less than the present increase allowed."

Mr. Fertig declared the telephone company to be one of the most prosperous in the country, earning big profits and paying out through its parent corporation splendid dividends. He declared the increase was granted before the City of New York could put its evidence into the record, and that the increase was allowed when costs were on the decline, materials cheaper and prices generally on a downward trend.

Both sides were given until next Monday to submit briefs, at which time the commission will pass on the city's motion for a revocation or modification of the temporary increase. In the interim the city will submit its briefs and other data compiled by former Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Malibis.

Appointments by District Attorney

District Attorney Dana Waldron to-day announced the following appointments: Assemblyman Nicholas Petta of Jamaica, to be Assistant District Attorney at \$5,000 a year; Joseph Leonardo of Flushing, Assistant District Attorney at \$4,000, to devote his time to violations of the State Liquor Law; George Mann of Richmond Hill, Deputy Assistant at \$3,000; Peter P. Campbell, Astoria, full clerk, \$2,600; James J. Denenberg, Manhasset, confidential stenographer, \$2,000; Miss Alta Landwehr, Flushing, confidential stenographer, \$2,000; and Frank Lombardi, Jamaica, private secretary, \$2,000.

Government there would make no move until word came from President Harding or Secretary Hughes may hasten some response from this Government, but it will be made only after full consultation with the Allies. The determination of the Allies to accept the work of the Reparations Commission on a basis instead of the figure of the Supreme Council's experts is regarded here as a step forward, a move in conformity with international law.

The Versailles Treaty provided that the Reparations Commission should fix the size of the indemnity, but the Allies have been disposed to fix up their own program without regard to that commission's findings. Now that the Reparations Commission has spoken, the Allies revert to the treaty as a basis for their demands, and they put Germany in the position of refusing to live up to the treaty she signed, if indeed she declines to accept the findings of the Reparations Commission.

They thus demonstrate, too, how absurd would be the transference of the reparations controversy to another international commission when there is many a thing to accept the findings of a commission provided for under a treaty bearing her signature. Of course, America was supposed to be represented on the Reparations Commission and Germany hoped the experts from the United States would pare down the bill. Technically a full commission has not acted, but the absence of the United States does not

AIRPLANE BRINGS GIRL TO WEDDING OF MISS SELFDRIDGE



MISS VIOLET GORDON SELFDRIDGE

Daughter of London Merchant Will
Be Married to Titled Employee
Wednesday.

LONDON, May 2.—The marriage of Miss Violet Gordon Selfridge, daughter of H. Gordon Selfridge, to the Viscount de Sibir, will take place at the Grosvenor Grange, London, Wednesday.

Guests are already arriving for the wedding, which is to be the most important social event of the week. Miss Selfridge, who will be one of the bridesmaids, arrived here from Paris by airplane yesterday.

The bridegroom-to-be has been in the employ of Mr. Selfridge in his London store for several months.

OWNERS SIGN UP CREWS FOR SHIPS UNDER WAGE CUT

(Continued from First Page.)

loration of intention to become citizens and are still licensed because the war emergency measure has not been rescinded.

Union engineers, firemen, cooks and stewards were instructed by their unions to stay at work until the steamship companies actually had posted notices announcing the cut in wages to begin to-day.

An effort was made to take advantage of the delay by urgent appeals to Washington to enlist the aid of President Harding and the United States Shipping Board toward a settlement.

According to President H. H. Raymond, of the American Steamship Owners' Association, there has been no immediate effect on shipping from the strike order issued Saturday by the marine workers' unions to become effective if the shipowners attempted to enforce the 15 per cent. wage cut to-day.

While officers of the unions predicted a complete paralysis of coastwise trade within two days, Mr. Raymond, who is president of the Clyde-Mallory lines, said the Mohawk would sail on time to-morrow and he had no reason to believe the ships of other lines would not move on their schedules.

Several hundred marine workers visited the offices of their unions during the day and registered as "on strike," saying they had refused to sign articles obliging them to accept the new scale.

The International Seamen's Union held a meeting of nearly 2,000 sailors at No. 69 Front Street and voted unanimously to refuse to sign articles for any voyage under the reduced wage schedule. Reports were received saying 4,000 firemen, 1,200 cooks and stewards and 3,000 sailors had already rejected the new scale when it was presented to them. The sailors opened "walk-out headquarters" at the Continental Hotel.

Quiet prevailed at the headquarters of the marine engineers, No. 28 Park Place and No. 15 Whitehall Street. Arrangements were made for a mass meeting of marine workers to-night, at which the engineers and firemen of harbor tow boats will be instructed not to consent to handle ships on which a strike had been declared.

At the office of Shipping Commissioner Patrick H. Quinn it was said the only large steamship due to sail was the Old North State of the U. S. Mail Line. All her crew, except the engine room force, had signed articles for the voyage to-day. Mr. Quinn said forty ships sailed last week with all crews signed up for the voyage at the old rate, but with provisional agreements to accept any cut in wages which became effective during their absence. Three ships sailed with engine room men who refused to sign this "order." They were accepted for the old rate for the full voyage.

President T. V. O'Connor of the

SAYS BIBLE AIDED HER IN WAR AGAINST AEOLIAN COMPANY

Mrs. Tinsley Cut Down Her
Rent and Had Been Threat-
ened With Eviction.

After more than three hours of vigil with Bible in hand and faith in her heart, Mrs. Lela M. Tinsley declared this afternoon that the Lord had softened the heart of her landlords who threatened to evict her from her office on the fifteen floor of the Aeolian Building, No. 29 West 42d Street, and announced that she had "won the fight."

She sent a bulletin to all her fellow tenants, informing them of her victory, the hour for eviction having been set for 12 o'clock to-day, and advised them all to approach the Aeolian Company with offers to pay fair rentals—not a cent too much and not a cent too little. She informed them she had written to the agents notifying them she had not surrendered and would not, because they had no right legally, morally or spiritually, to put her out.

It was upon the Bible that Mrs. Tinsley pinned her faith, against the threat of the agents that she would be put out for cutting her own rent from \$166.67 to \$100 a month.

Gray haired and wearing a becoming dress of blue Mrs. Tinsley sat in her rocking chair reading her Bible and pausing only to glance up with a smile when greeting one of the dozens of visitors who went to applaud her effort. Mrs. Tinsley repeatedly affirmed her faith that the Bible would prevail against the landlord.

"It is just as sinful to pay too much for a service as it is to pay too little," she declared. "I do not charge the landlords with profiteering, but I do say that \$166.67 a month is too much rent for this office," and Mrs. Tinsley glanced around the room where she conducts a multiphonic and public stenographic business.

Mrs. Tinsley cut her own rent last Friday when she sent a check for \$100 to Ellen & Jeffery, agents, and informed them it was enough for the May rent. They sent back her check Saturday, informing her that possession would be demanded "not later than 12 o'clock Monday."

Mrs. Tinsley retaliated with a letter in which she said: "You will find me in my private office seated in my rocking chair, with my Bible in my hand, and if you attempt to move me you will have to pick me up bodily to do so."

"As for my 130 pounds avoirdupois, it matters little, but the Bible I shall have in quite a different thing, for our Lord's most loving apostle declares, 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God.'"

"So if you pick me up and pitch me out you will at the same time pick up and pitch out your Heavenly Father, do you think you care to do that?"

This letter was sent to George D. Beatty, general counsel for the Aeolian Company.

Mrs. Tinsley said her rent was \$30 until 1918, then was raised to \$100 and in November, 1919, was raised to \$166.67. Mrs. Tinsley has kept up a constant fire of protest and on one occasion an agent of the building is said to have expressed the opinion that it would be a bargain if she would move for a consideration of \$100.00.

She has kept all tenants informed of her activities by bulletin sent to their offices. She is a follower of Swedenborg and a member of the New Church.

and that while a complete tie-up of ocean shipping would force nearly 250,000 longshoremen and other port workers into idleness, he had not acted in anticipation of any such emergency and would not until conditions changed.

The marine workers discovered only to-day that the "agreement" submitted to them for arbitrary acceptance by the steamship owners contains a clause saying "there shall be no discrimination against any man on account of affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor organization." The men spoke of this as an "open shop joker."

SHIPPING BOARD WILL SEEK NEW MEN.

Admiral Benson was quoted in Washington as saying the 10 per cent. cut will be adhered to regardless of the effect on American shipping, and that "the Shipping Board will make every effort to run its ships by getting men now idle to join the service."

Approximately 125,000 workers are involved in the so-called lock-out. Of this number between 30,000 and 40,000 are in this port. The engineers claim a membership of 15,000. The total tonnage involved is about 13,000,000, of which 7,500,000 is owned by the United States Shipping Board. The passenger lines affected at this port will be the American, Munson and United States Mail. The American liners St. Paul, Philadelphia and New York are already tied up.

UNION MEN TO FINISH UP WORK BEFORE UNITING.

Transatlantic liners flying the American flag were not impeded on the

FIRST CONVICTION BY JURY FOR STATE DRY LAW VIOLATORS

Bronx Judge Assesses a Fine of
\$250—Verdict Recommended Mercy.

After deliberating forty-five minutes a jury before County Judge Louis D. Gibbs in three Bronx to-day returned a verdict of guilty against Patrick McDonald, No. 68 Melrose Avenue, owner of a formerly licensed saloon, charged with violation of the Mullan-Gage prohibition law. Judge Gibbs made a strong appeal to the jurors not to allow any personal prejudice enter into their verdict, which he said he realized would require courage. After the verdict, which recommended mercy, Judge Gibbs announced that future violators who go to trial when the facts show clearly they are guilty, need expect nothing but the maximum penalty. He fined McDonald \$250.

This was the first conviction in New York City by a jury for violation of the State dry law.

The police compiled statistics to-day showing the results of their liquor crusade under the Mullan-Gage law to May 1. In that period they made 2,437 arrests and the following seizures: Twenty-one automobiles, one horse and wagon, one truck, 21,707 bottles, 2,344 cases, 3,127 barrels, 290 fake revenue stamps, 548 cans, 197 demijohns, 52 kegs, 74 glasses, 47 jars, 16 pots, 13 tubs, 16 funnels, 12 measures, 16 pitchers, 18 flasks, 20 stills, 5 crocks, 22 containers, 5 boilers, 3 cartons, 2 glass cases, 18 jugs and 3 vats.

The record for the last twenty-four hours, showing a considerable falling off, follows: 69 arrests, 93 bottles, 7 barrels, 1 automobile, 3 demijohns, 2 jugs, 4 glasses and 1 pitcher.

The West Side Court, said to be a fair sample of them all in liquor law enforcement, presented the following record for the month: 195 complaints, 7 cases discharged, 1 indictment, 1 forfeiture of bail, 27 cases pending for examination, 67 defendants held for the Grand Jury.

John F. McCarthy, proprietor of the Port Chester Inn, one of the best known road houses on the Boston Post Road, and Augustin Manera, a waiter at the inn, were held in \$500 bail each to-day by Magistrate Coward at Port Chester for bearing on May 14 on charges of violating the Mullan-Gage Prohibition Law. The men were arrested Saturday evening by Capt. J. A. Warner and Sergeant Edson W. Halloway of Troop K, State Constabulary.

The officers put on evening clothes and took two young women to dinner at the inn. During dinner, they alleged, they prevailed on McCarthy to sell them liquor. Capt. Warner and the girls then left. Other troopers in uniform were outside and made the arrests.

Erving Rubenstein, a merchant, of No. 2 West 72d Street, Summer Park West, New York, was arrested as he was leaving the inn early to-day by troopers left to guard the inn until a search warrant could be obtained. He pleaded guilty before Magistrate Coward to-day to charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct and paid a fine of \$10.

Letter Carrier Dies in Harness.

James Kilpatrick, a letter carrier, thirty years in the service of the United States, died of heart disease to-day while delivering mail at the third floor, of No. 8 West 40th Street. His home was at No. 325 162d Street, West New York.

The Marine Firemen's Union announced that the firemen would withdraw from all these lines as soon as they were berthed and left in proper condition unless the firemen were informed that the old wage scale would be continued. In the case of all incoming vessels the instructions are that all union workers will finish whatever is to be done, put in their time and report immediately to the headquarters of the union they are affiliated with.

Though there is an official lock-out in progress, Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, which comprises the deckhands, steers and other utility workers on board, is still in Washington as spokesman for the combined workers. Furuseth is hopeful of intervention by President Harding, and if the President should decide to appoint a committee to arbitrate, local union heads declared the men would immediately return to their jobs.

All of yesterday's meetings were private. The engineers met at No. 26 Park Place, the firemen at No. 70 South Street and No. 164 11th Avenue, the seamen at No. 69 Front Street, and the other locals at their headquarters.

At the close of the engineers' meeting, Thomas B. Healey, Chairman of the Joint Council of the Atlantic and Pacific Districts, said: "We are 5,000 marine engineers in this port, and since we cannot possibly accept this tremendous reduction we hold that the Shipping Board and the steamship owners have for all practical purposes, locked their men out. This compromise is less than a 30 per cent. reduction and no pay for overtime. The ship owners look upon the lockout as a strike."

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcasses of New York City for week ending Saturday, April 30, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 cents to 18.00 cents per pound and averaged 17.12 cents.

ZIMBALIST-GLUCK CHILDREN RESCUED FROM NURSERY FIRE



ALMA GLUCK

Nurse Rushes Through Flame-
Filled Room and Carries Them
to Safety.

Marie Virginia Zimbalist and her two-year-old brother, children of Bronx Zimbalist, the violinist, and Alma Gluck, the singer, had a narrow escape from fire this morning, when their nursery on the third floor of the Zimbalist-Gluck home at Park Avenue and 72d Street was found in flames. The children's sleeping quarters were in an adjoining room on the third floor.

Dorothy Stanton, a nurse, opened the door of the nursery at 7 o'clock to prepare for the children's breakfast when she was almost overcome with a burst of flames. Mr. Zimbalist and Miss Gluck were away for the week-end and the nurse rushed to an open window and cried, "Fire, fire!" Then she ran to the children's sleeping room and carried them to the front part of the house.

The fire was confined to the nursery, but the firemen in checking the blaze had to chop away a part of the floor, which is directly above the Zimbalist-Gluck music room, and water soaked through, damaging valuable hangings, rugs and furniture. Musical instruments valued at many thousands of dollars, it is believed, were not injured.

The blaze is believed to have been started by embers from a grate of the nursery falling through the bricks of the fireplace.

Marie Virginia, who is five and one-half, and her little brother, who is two and one-half, hung out a window on the 72d Street side of the house while the firemen were extinguishing the blaze and seemed to enjoy watching the crowd. They clapped their hands when the firemen left, apparently unconcerned by the loss, which is estimated at \$10,000.

SMITH SOPHOMORE ENDS HER LIFE

Harriet A. Delaney of Waterbury,
Conn., Commits Suicide by Hang-
ing From Dam Railing.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 2.—The body of a young woman believed to be Miss Harriet A. Delaney, whose home is in Waterbury, Conn., and who was a sophomore at Smith College, was found suspended from the line Shop dam, near the college campus, to-day. The body was discovered by two students. Death was due to hanging with suicidal intent, in the opinion of the medical examiner. Miss Delaney has a sister who is a member of the freshman class.

The body was identified by Miss C. T. Perry, matron of Northrup House, where Miss Delaney lived. It was suspended by a rope tied to the railing of the dam and hung about twelve feet from the side of the dam, but not far enough to reach the water. On the top of the dam near the body was found a watch, several articles of jewelry and a pair of eyeglasses wrapped in a towel which bore Miss Delaney's name.

The dean of the college said that she knew of no reason why the girl should wish to end her life.

\$1,000,000 YACHT IS STILL UNDER WATER

New York Treasure Hunters Fail
to Raise Former Spaulding
Yacht.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., May 2.—Sunken pontoons have failed to raise a million dollar prize, the yacht Isis, and the party of treasure hunters from New York has gone back for more apparatus.

The Isis, formerly the property of A. C. Spaulding and later used by the Goodette Survey, is being held down by powerfully adhesive clay. More pontoons will be used in the next attempt.

WIFE SHOT DOCTOR IN BLACKMAIL PLOT, DECLARE POLICE

Mrs. Rowland Wanted Hus-
band to Pay for Girl's
Silence, Is Belief.

CHICAGO, May 2 (United Press).—A blackmail plot aimed at Dr. Thomas J. Rowland, a prominent dentist, was the cause of his murder early to-day, according to Detective Sergeant Weber.

Police rushed the Rowland apartment when cries of Mrs. Rowland were heard. Dr. Rowland was found, fully dressed, on the floor with a bullet in his chest, while his wife had barricaded herself in her room. Police who broke down the door found her hysterical.

The doctor was taken to a hospital, where he died. Before death he issued a statement accusing his wife of the murder, and she was taken to jail.

Detective Weber went to Dr. Rowland's room in the Masonic Temple, where he broke open the doctor's desk. In it he found a receipt for \$100 from the South Detective Agency.

Edward Early, assistant manager of the agency, said Dr. Rowland had Mrs. Rowland shadowed since March 1.

"Dr. Rowland told me he had improper relations with a young girl in the apartment building," said Early. "The mother and the girl demanded \$2,500 from him as the price of silence. He refused to pay. Then they carried the story to Rowland's wife."

"Mrs. Rowland became alarmed, not wanting her husband's double life exposed, and demanded the \$2,500 he paid. Dr. Rowland thought she was 'in' on the blackmail plot and had her shadowed."

Early and Weber agreed in the opinion Mrs. Rowland shot her husband when he refused to pay out the \$2,500 to save both from disgrace.

LESS WATCHING, MORE WORKING IS NEED—DAUGHERTY

Attorney General Says May Day
Quietness Shows Country Is
Nearly Back to Normal.

COLUMBUS, O., May 2.—"A typical American Sunday," said Attorney General Daugherty to-day, "was May 1. This gives assurance of the return to normal conditions in America. I had been urged to issue a general public warning against announced demonstrations, but I believe it is best not to agitate the agitator. The country is settling down to a patriotic program. Disturbances of the character threatened would not be popular any place. I think we need less watching and more working in this country. I would not say that it is perfectly safe to leave the smokehouse door open, but we are back to normal, sir."

About to Sail, Dead by Gas.

Jacob Dieter, said to be a property owner of Erie, Pa., was found this morning dead in bed in his room at 830 East 52d Street, with gas flowing from an open jet. Mrs. Emma Warner, landlady of the house, said that Dieter retired last night in the best of humor and was to have sailed for Germany on Wednesday.

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ALMONDS: CREAM CHOCOLATES.

Our regular 49c goods. Our regular 54c goods.

POUND BOX 24c POUND BOX 44c

Special for Tuesday, May 3rd

MOLASSES CREAM CHOCOLATE

CAKES: COVERED MELCARS.

A large cake of golden Molasses Candy, having a centre of richest Cream. 59c value.

A masterly blended combination of Caramel and Honey Sweet Marshmallow. Our regular 59c goods.

POUND BOX 24c POUND BOX 44c

We also offer

Milk Chocolate Bars - - - Each

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Milk Chocolate Almond Bars - - -

Butter Peanut Brittle: 19c

POUND BOX

The Isis, formerly the property of A. C. Spaulding and later used by the Goodette Survey, is being held down by powerfully adhesive clay. More pontoons will be used in the next attempt.

Meeting failure with the Isis, the pontoons were used to bring up a safe, whose contents are a mystery, a sand pump, two engines and a truck load of bronze fittings. These finds were valued at \$5,000.

SEVEN IRISHMEN KILLED ON SUNDAY BY CROWN FORCES

Clashes in Counties Cork and
Tipperary—Parliamentary
Member's Son Shot.

CORK, May 2.—Seven persons were killed Sunday by the police and members of the military forces in clashes in Counties Cork and Tipperary.

In an ambush of Crown forces in K